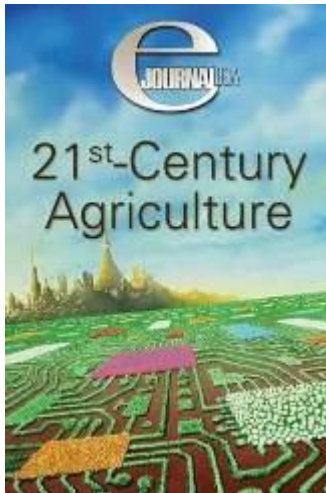




## Alerta de Artículos Recientes 10-10 Octubre

### Economía y Comercio



#### Ejournal: 21<sup>st</sup> Century Agriculture

Humanity's longest struggle has been to feed itself. This eJournal USA explores how 21st century technical prowess and agricultural skill hold the key to feeding the growing populations of the future.

Full Text:

<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/0310.html>

**FEEL NO PAIN: WHY A DEFICIT IN TIMES OF HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT IS NOT A BURDEN.**  
Center for Economic and Policy Research. Dean Baker. September 2010.

With the economy suffering from near double-digit unemployment, public debate is dominated by concerns over the budget deficit and national debt. This discussion is unfortunate both because there is no reason for people to be concerned about the deficit at present, and more importantly, because it discourages action on the unemployment crisis that is devastating the country, according to the author.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/9eGnuf> [PDF format, 6 pages].

**LITHIUM IN BOLIVIA: CAN RESOURCE NATIONALISM DELIVER FOR BOLIVIANS AND THE WORLD?** James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. David R. Mares. September 2010.

The market for lithium has significant potential but is uncertain. Between 2000 and 2008, worldwide demand for lithium grew annually by 6 percent, and demand for lithium in battery applications grew by 22.1 percent per year.<sup>2</sup> At the end of 2008,

Bolivia appeared to have a privileged place in the evolving lithium market, and was labeled by many as the “Saudi Arabia of lithium.” The ability of electric vehicles (EV) to contribute to a significant reduction in carbon emissions was assumed to depend upon Bolivian lithium supplies reaching the market. The Bolivian government responded as if it had significant market power, insisting on non-negotiable terms that would give it the bulk of the rents associated with not only lithium extraction, but also its transformation into lithium carbonate and battery production.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/a2v5FN> [PDF format, 34 pages].

**BRAZILIANS UPBEAT ABOUT THEIR COUNTRY, DESPITE ITS PROBLEMS.** Pew Global Attitudes Project. September 22, 2010.

As the eight years of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's presidency draw to a close, Brazilians offer largely positive assessments of where their country stands. At a time when global publics are mostly glum about the way things are going in their countries, half of Brazilians say they are satisfied with national conditions, and 62% say their nation's economy is in good shape. Of the 21 other publics included in the survey, only the Chinese are more upbeat about their country's overall direction and economic conditions.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/c0IJjQ> [PDF format, 44 pages].

**THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT 2010-2011.** World Economic Forum. September , 2010.

Switzerland tops the overall ranking in The Global Competitiveness Report. The U.S. falls two places to fourth position, overtaken by Sweden (2nd) and Singapore (3rd). The Nordic countries continue to be well positioned in the ranking, with Sweden, Finland (7th) and Denmark (9th) among the top 10, and with Norway at 14th. Sweden overtakes the US and Singapore this year to be placed 2nd overall. The United Kingdom, after falling in the rankings over recent years, moves back up by one place to 12th position.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/9DnhCO> [PDF format, 515 pages].

**TAX POLICY IN BRAZIL: THE REFORM THAT NEVER WAS.** Brookings Institution. Carlos Pereira. Web posted September 8, 2010.

Brazil has made great improvements in fiscal governance in the last decade and a half. Most of the institutional changes took place during the President Cardoso's two

terms in office (1995-2002), although some initiatives preceded his administrations. Since President Lula's inauguration in 2003, there has not been a significant change in mechanisms of fiscal governance. In fact, Lula's administration has been mostly an autopilot in fiscal and tax matters. The three major institutional innovations in fiscal governance mostly resulted from crisis.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/97ewsr> [HTML format, various paging].

FOREIGN POLICY AND THE 2010 MIDTERM ELECTIONS: TRADE. Council on Foreign Relations. Royce Wolverson. September 24, 2010.

With U.S. economic recovery still slow, trade policy looms as a factor in the congressional midterm races. The backgrounder explores the consequences for trade based on the outcome of the Democratic-Republican electoral struggle.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/aS6RrR> [HTML format, various paging].

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S RESPONSE TO THE 2007-2009 FINANCIAL CRISIS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Walter W. Eubanks. August 13, 2010.

The report assesses the response of the European Union (EU) to the 2007-2009 financial crisis in terms of the financial regulatory changes the EU has made or is planning to make. The financial crisis began in the United States with a sharp increase in U.S. bank losses due to subprime mortgage foreclosures. Because the U.S. and EU banks were using a similar business model, the EU banks experienced similar distressed financial conditions that U.S. banks faced. Large banks on both sides of the Atlantic found themselves severely undercapitalized and holding insufficient liquidity. However, finding and implementing effective remedies for the causes of the financial crisis have been slower and different in EU than the United States.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/9qhar7> [PDF format, 23 pages].

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CHINA'S STEEL INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Rachel Tang. September 21, 2010.

China's steel industry has grown significantly since the mid-1990s. China is now the world's largest steelmaker and steel consumer. In 2009, China produced over 567 million tons of crude steel, nearly half of the world's steel. That was 10 times the U.S. production. The majority of Chinese steel has been used to meet domestic demand in China. However, as its steel production continues to grow, overcapacity is becoming a major concern to Chinese industrial policy makers, as well as steelmakers outside China. Although industry statistics indicate that the Chinese steel industry is not export-oriented, its consistently high output keeps U.S. steelmakers concerned that excess Chinese steel might overwhelm the global market once domestic demand is adequately met. These concerns become increasingly acute as the United States and the rest of the world are in the middle of a slow recovery from the economic recession started in December 2007.

Full Text:

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41421.pdf> [PDF format, 32 pages].

ONCE A WINNER, CHINA SEES GLOBALIZATION'S DOWNSIDE - PART I. YaleGlobal. David Dapice. October 11, 2010.

Globalization is a two-way street. Countries cannot endlessly send products out into the world and build up reserves without a push back, benefiting from the world without giving back something, the series. China's thriving economy depends on exports. By holding down the value of its currency, Beijing attracted foreign investors, reduced prices for global consumers and encouraged excess capacity, explains economist David Dapice. China angered its trade partners: Other nations, distraught about unemployment and eroding export markets, can no longer tolerate China's rising trade surplus and urge the export giant to lift currency controls. China had hoped for gradual currency revaluation, but other nations already counter China, adopting its strategy by devaluing their currencies.

Full Text:

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/china-sees-globalizations-downside-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].